



	Term 1 and 2	Term 3 and 4	Term 5 and 6
Year 1	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Know the UK is made up of four countries. We live in England and London is the capital city of England.</p> <p>Human features are man-made: Factories, farms, houses, offices, harbours and shops. Landmarks are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Name the four countries of the UK on a map. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Know simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)</p> <p>Know that the world is split into seven continents. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features and directional language. Draw or read a simple picture map.</p> <p>To begin to name some of the world's seven continents on a world map. Locate hot and cold places on a map in relation to the equator.</p>	
Year 2	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans.</p> <p>Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.</p> <p>The characteristics of countries include their size, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks.</p> <p>Similarities with Somalia include sharing a border with other countries, having four seasons and</p>	



	<p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Name and locate the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map. Identify key human and physical features of surrounding environment</p>	<p>both having cities and villages. Differences include location, climate, types of seasons, landscape, lifestyle of people.</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. Identify the four countries and major cities of the UK. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country (Somalia)</p>	
<p>Year 3</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> The Earth is made of four different layers: The inner core, the outer core, the mantle and magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Name and locate significant volcanoes: Mt Vesuvius in</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy. Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas.</p>	



	<p>Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Describe the parts of a volcano and earthquake</p>	<p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. Locate countries and major cities in Europe. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region</p>	
<p>Year 4</p>		<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Meanders are bends in rivers. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames and Severn. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon and the Pennines <b>Do (Skill):</b> Identify the different parts of the River Thames on an OS map. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Learn about the countries, climates and cultures of North and South America. Identify physical features of the United Kingdom, renewable and non-renewable energy, National Rail Network, UK canal network. <b>Do (Skill):</b> Identify tropics on a map, locate significant countries of N/S America on a map, explain climate and culture variations of a country/continent. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.</p>



<p>Year 5</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced <b>Do (Skill):</b> Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country (Peru) and report on ways in which these can be supported</p>		<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation <b>Do (Skill):</b> Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs. atlases and maps Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics</p>
<p>Year 6</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> To explain why the Antarctic is significantly colder than the Arctic. This influences habitats and settlements.</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme</p>	<p><b>Know (Knowledge):</b> A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another.</p>



	<p>Natural resources include food, minerals (aluminium, sandstone and oil), energy sources (water, coal, gas and water)</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Identify the Northern/Southern Hemisphere, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. Identify natural resources available in the arctic.</p>	<p>weather. Climate change is caused by global warming</p> <p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Explain how climate change affects climate zones and biomes across the world</p>	<p><b>Do (Skill):</b> Name, locate and explain the distribution of significant industrial, farming and exporting regions around the world. Analyse and present increasingly complex data, comparing data from different sources and suggesting why data may vary.</p>
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